

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

GARRETT JEROME WILLIAMS,

Movant,

v.

Case No. 2:01-cr-00238-1

Case No. 2:04-cv-00885

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

Pending before the court is Movant's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside and Correct Sentence, filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, on August 16, 2004 (docket sheet document # 50), which is supported by a memorandum.

Movant, Garrett Jerome Williams (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant"), is serving a 121 month period of imprisonment, to be followed by a three year term of supervised release, upon his guilty plea to distribution of cocaine base (crack), in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). (Judgment in a Criminal Case, # 29, entered April 4, 2002.) The presiding district judge also imposed a special assessment of \$100.00, and a fine of \$3,000. Id. Defendant's direct appeal was unsuccessful. United States v. Williams, No. 02-4300, 48 Fed. Appx. 449 (4th Cir. Oct. 7, 2002).

In his Motion, Defendant asserts two grounds for relief:

A. Ground one: U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(b)(1) Two-level

enhancement possession of firearm during and relation to drug trafficking crime. Whether the District Court erred in sentencing the Movant to a two-level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(b)(1)?

B. Ground two: Movant Sixth Amendment Constitution Rights were violated. Whether the District Court erred in sentencing the Movant by enhancing his sentence and violating his Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial, by enhancing Williams using his past criminal history?

(Motion, at 5; Memorandum at 4.) Defendant's arguments are based on Blakely v. Washington, 542 U.S. ____ (2004).

The Motion is Untimely

Prior to 1996, a Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 was not subject to a specific time limitation with respect to filing of the motion. However, in 1996, Congress enacted the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, (hereinafter the "AEDPA"), which established a one-year period of limitation governing the filing of motions for collateral relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

The one-year period runs from the latest of one of four specified events:

(1) the date on which the judgment on conviction becomes final; (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or Laws of the United States is removed if the movant was prevented from making such motion by governmental action; (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court if that right has been duly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on review; or (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

28 U.S.C. § 2255. Defendant's conviction became final on or about January 6, 2003, when the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari expired. More than one year elapsed between January 6, 2003 and the filing of the motion on August 16, 2004, and none of the other events specified in section 2255 are applicable in this case. Therefore, the undersigned proposes that the presiding district judge **FIND** that Defendant's Motion is untimely.

Blakely has not been applied retroactively.

On January 12, 2005, the Supreme Court decided United States v. Booker, 125 S. Ct. 738, which reaffirmed the Court's holding in United States v. Booker, 125 S. Ct. 738, which reaffirmed the Court's holding in Apprendi, applied the holding in Blakely to the Sentencing Guidelines, and held: "Any fact (other than a prior conviction) which is necessary to support a sentence exceeding the maximum authorized by the facts established by a plea of guilty or a jury verdict must be admitted by the defendant or proved to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt." 125 S. Ct. at 756. The Booker holding applies "to all cases on direct review or not yet final, with no exception for cases in which the new rule constitutes a "clear break" with the past.'" 125 S. Ct. at 769 (quoting Griffith v. Kentucky, 479 U.S. 314, 328 (1987)). Defendant's case has concluded direct review and is final. Thus Booker does not apply, unless the Supreme Court rules that it is to be applied retroactively to cases on collateral review.

Six Circuit Courts of Appeals have ruled that Booker does not apply retroactively to cases on collateral review. In McReynolds v. United States, 397 F.3d 479, 480-81 (7th Cir. 2005), the Court held:

Although the Supreme Court did not address the retroactivity question in *Booker*, its decision in *Schriro v. Summerlin*, ___ U.S. ___, 124 S. Ct. 2519, 159 L. Ed.2d 442 (2004), is all but conclusive on the point. *Summerlin* held that *Ring v. Arizona*, 536 U.S. 584, 122 S. Ct. 2428, 153 L. Ed.2d 556 (2002) -- which, like *Booker*, applied *Apprendi*'s principles to a particular subject -- is not retroactive on collateral review.

Ring held, in reliance on *Apprendi*, that a defendant is entitled to a jury trial on all aggravating factors that may lead to the imposition of capital punishment. In *Summerlin* the Court concluded that *Ring* cannot be treated as a new substantive rule -- which is to say, a rule that "alters the range of conduct or the class of persons that the law punishes." ___ U.S. ___, 124 S. Ct. at 2523. It observed that "*Ring* altered the range of permissible methods for determining whether a defendant's conduct is punishable [in a particular way], requiring that a jury rather than a judge find the essential facts bearing on punishment. Rules that allocate decisionmaking authority in this fashion are prototypical procedural rules." *Ibid*. That is no less true of *Booker* -- or for that matter *Apprendi* itself. We held in *Curtis v. United States*, 294 F.3d 841, 843 (7th Cir. 2002), that *Apprendi* does not apply retroactively on collateral review, because it "is concerned with the identity of the decisionmaker, and the quantum of evidence required for a sentence, rather than with what primary conduct is unlawful." That, too, is equally true of *Booker*. No conduct that was forbidden before *Booker* is permitted today; no maximum available sentence has been reduced.

The remedial portion of *Booker* drives the point home. The Court held that the federal Sentencing Guidelines remain in force as written, although 18 U.S.C. § 3553(b)(1), which makes their application mandatory, no longer governs. District judges must continue to follow their approach as *guidelines*, with appellate review to determine whether that task has been carried out

reasonably. No primary conduct has been made lawful, and none of the many factors that affect sentences under the Sentencing Guidelines has been declared invalid. Consequently, *Booker*, like *Apprendi* and *Ring*, must be treated as a procedural decision for purposes of retroactivity analysis.

* * * The Court held in *DeStefano v. Woods*, 392 U.S. 631, and reiterated in *Summerlin*, that the choice between judges and juries as factfinders does not make such a fundamental difference; to the contrary, the Court stated in *Summerlin*, it is not clear which is more accurate. ___ U.S. at ___, 124 S. Ct. at 2525. What is more, *Booker* does not in the end move any decision from judge to jury, or change the burden of persuasion. The remedial portion of *Booker* held that decisions about sentencing facts will continue to be made by judges, on the preponderance of the evidence, an approach that comports with the sixth amendment so long as the guideline system has some flexibility in application. As a practical matter, then, petitioners' sentences would be determined in the same way if they were sentenced today; the only change would be the degree of flexibility judges would enjoy in applying the guideline system. That is not a "watershed" change that fundamentally improves the accuracy of the criminal process. See also *Curtis*, 294 F.3d at 843-44.

We conclude, then, that *Booker* does not apply retroactively to criminal cases that became final before its release on January 12, 2005. That date, rather than June 24, 2004, on which *Blakely v. Washington*, ___ U.S. ___, 124 S. Ct. 2531, 159 L. Ed.2d 403 (2004), came down, is the appropriate dividing line.

In *Green v. United States*, 397 F.3d 101, 103 (2d Cir. 2005), the Second Circuit held that "neither *Booker* nor *Blakely* appl[ies] retroactively to [a] collateral challenge." In *Varela v. United States*, 400 F.3d 864, 868 (11th Cir. 2005), the Eleventh Circuit held "that *Booker*'s constitutional rule falls squarely under the category of new rules of criminal procedure that do not apply retroactively to a § 2255 on collateral review." In *Humphress v.*

United States, 398 F.3d 855, 863 (6th Cir. 2005), the Sixth Circuit ruled that:

We see no basis for concluding that the judicial factfinding addressed in *Booker* is either less accurate or creates a greater risk of punishing conduct the law does not reach than did the judicial factfinding addressed in *Ring*. The Supreme Court has never held that a new rule of criminal procedure falls within *Teague*'s second exception. *Beard [v. Banks]*, 124 S. Ct. [2504], 2513-14 [(2004)]. We hold that *Booker*'s rule does not either.

In United States v. Price, 400 F.3d 844, 848 (10th Cir. 2005), the Tenth Circuit held that Blakely was a new rule of criminal procedure that was not subject to retroactive application on collateral review. In Lloyd v. United States, 407 F.3d 608, 615-16 (3d Cir. 2005), the Third Circuit held that "Booker announced a rule that is 'new' and 'procedural,' but not 'watershed;'" thus it does not apply retroactively to § 2255 motions filed in cases which were final as of January 12, 2005.

Based on McReynolds, Green, Varela, Humphress, Price, Rucker, and Lloyd, the undersigned proposes that the presiding District Judge **FIND** that Movant's conviction was final before Blakely and Booker were decided, and that neither Blakely nor Booker applies retroactively on collateral review.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully **RECOMMENDED** that the District Court **DISMISS** Movant's Motion filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 as untimely.

The parties are notified that this Proposed Findings and

Recommendation is hereby **FILED**, and a copy will be submitted to the Honorable Joseph R. Goodwin. Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b)(1)(B), Rule 8(b) of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts Under Section 2255 of Title 28, United States Code, and Rule 45(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the parties shall have three days (mailing/service) and then ten days (filing of objections), from the date of filing this Proposed Findings and Recommendation within which to file with the Clerk of this Court, specific written objections, identifying the portions of the Proposed Findings Recommendation to which objection is made, and the basis of such objection. Extension of this time period may be granted for good cause shown.

Failure to file written objections as set forth above shall constitute a waiver of de novo review by the District Court and a waiver of appellate review by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Snyder v. Ridenour, 889 F.2d 1363 (4th Cir. 1989); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984). Copies of such objections shall be served on opposing parties, Judge Goodwin, and this Magistrate Judge.

The Clerk is directed to file this Proposed Findings and Recommendation and to mail a copy of the same to Movant, Garrett Jerome Williams, and to counsel of record.

August 2, 2005

Date

Mary E. Stanley
Mary E. Stanley
United States Magistrate Judge